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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

IN case it is found inadvisable to withdraw the troops from Sikkim, arrangements will be made for relieving the present garrison in the spring.

A SURVEY party under Mr. Horace Bell is now engaged in examining the country about Midnapore, with a view to the possible building of a line direct from the Bengal-Nagpore Railway to Howrah.

Vanity Fair says:—"In January the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit Calcutta as guests of the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne. Their visit will coincide with that of Prince Eddie, who will arrive in Calcutta from Burmah on the 4th or 5th of January. It is now regarded as certain that the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, Prince Eddie and his suite, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will visit the Maharaja and Maharanee of Cooch Behar towards the end of January. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, it may be remembered, was by far the most Anglicised of all the Indian Princes who came over for the Jubilee, and stayed longest in the country. The Maharanee does not at all resemble the usual type of Hindoo wife, but is much advanced, and has acquired many English habits and manners."

So far as we can ascertain, says the Lahore paper, there is no immediate likelihood of the British India Steam Navigation Company starting a weekly mail service between Kurrachee and Aden, as announced by a contemporary. 'Those who are most concerned in the matter know nothing about it: and for our part we doubt whether the British India have the necessary resources in the important matter of boats, to undertake such a service all at once. An important boon, however, to the Punjab in the matter of through communication and through booking of goods *via* Kurrachee to Europe, which we have recommended, has become an accomplished fact. The Secretary of State has given a five years' contract to the Hall line, by which they are to run quick monthly steamers in connection with the N. W. R., so that passengers and goods may be booked through from any station on the North Western Railway to England. The North-Western Railway undertakes to take coal from the Hall line at Kurrachee, thus enabling the line to afford to bring their steamers to the port. The present contract with the Hall line would have expired in April next. The new contract is for five years, from January, 1890.'

As far as is yet known the five deaths reported to have occurred in France from influenza, are the only cases that have as yet terminated fatally. The report, however, will be received with alarm by many of the thousands who are suffering from the epidemic, and who merely look upon it as a severe and disagreeable cold, likely to end in disease if not properly attended to. In Marseilles, and indeed in the whole of the south of France and Italy, the least epidemic is magnified, and the population fling themselves into a frenzy of 'fear quite unaccountable to the sterner Northern races.'

THE telegraph line into the Chin country is making good progress. An office has been opened at Kan, and the wire is being laid towards it.

MR. HART, the Chinese representative, will probably visit Calcutta in connection with the Sikkim-Tibet negotiations.

ANGLO-INDIANS, and especially those who may cross the Indian Ocean in the monsoon, will be interested to learn that yet another preventive for *mal de mer* has been discovered. A Russian physician claims the credit of the new method, and the secret is simple enough. As soon as giddiness and nausea appear, ocean travellers are recommended to shut their eyes and take deep and slow inspirations. In a few moments, it is said, the symptoms disappear, and a "comfortable subjective sensation" is induced. The procedure is to be repeated on the return of the symptoms. The discoverer of this new cure declares it to be infallible, but as a strict regularity must be observed in breathing, the ordinary traveller may find some difficulty in timing the process correctly.

TUESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

THE actual surplus for United Burmah is expected to yield this year the amount of seventy lakhs.

THERE are now in the Bombay Presidency, 582,853 pupils under instruction in 11,732 institutions, public and private. The public institutions number 8,642, with 507,752 pupils; and the private 3,090, with 75,101. In professional colleges there was a decrease of the pupils, but in every other class of institution the attendance rose and the increase extended to every class of the community, particularly the Mahomedan. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 54,53,328, the fees recovered amounting to 21 per cent. of this sum. Forty three per cent. was spent on primary education.

AT the last meeting of the Municipal Committee of Lucknow it was resolved, and carried unanimously, that the sum of Rs. 2,000 be expended for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on his expected visit next month, and that not less than half the money be devoted to objects of charity.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S reputation as a physician has been made in the treatment of throat affections, but, as will be seen from an article on the subject he contributes to the current *Nineteenth Century*, he has made a careful study of leprosy also. Sir Morell is convinced that leprosy is distinctly on the increase, and he holds very strong opinions regarding the means which ought to be taken to arrest the spread of the disease. "The only way," he writes, "of coping with leprosy is to deal with it as a thing dangerous to mankind. It would be criminal to allow the scourge free play because academic pedantry is not satisfied as to the exact mode of its transmission. No half measures will suffice . . . The sick must be kept strictly apart from the healthy, and all suspicious cases should be detained in quarantine and jealously watched." That we have great faith in Sir Morell's medical acumen there is but little doubt, but with all his rare qualities we cannot hold him an authority on the subject. Medical science has not yet discovered whether leprosy is in part hereditary as well as contagious. Preventive and precautionary measures are being taken notwithstanding, and a question of segregation has been raised. Sir Morell favors this idea, and in support instances the case of Norway where better results are said to have followed such principle. "A vast amount of nonsense," writes Sir Morell, "has been talked about the horrors of segregation; if there is any discomfort beyond the separation from friends and the suffering caused by disease, it is either due to neglect on the part of the authorities, or want of funds;" and he goes on to say that the lepers he saw in Norway, except those in the last stages of the disease, were "clean, cheerful and busy—the men in the workshops, the women at domestic work, and the children in their classes."

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Benares was formally installed on the *guddi* on Saturday last, by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces. Sir Auckland Colvin goes next to Lucknow, and will not return to Allahabad again this cold weather.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"The last announcement of Russians in the immediate neighbourhood of Herat has probably as much foundation as its predecessors. To get within 20 miles of Herat, as they are reported to have done, the Russians must have crossed the Paropamisus, which is excessively unlikely, seeing how carefully they have respected the frontier line hitherto. Regular communication is maintained between Herat and Mashad, the latest news from the latter place makes no mention of any movement on the frontier; while the tribes on either side of the border have dwelt in peace and amity of late."

OWING to want of rain in many parts of the Punjab, the crops are in rather a bad way. Complaints especially come from the Rawul Pindee district.

THE Nizam is taking a deep interest in the affairs of State lately. New coinage rules have been framed, and many military evils checked.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER.

THE weather has been cold and dry in Bengal. There has been no rain. Rice harvest is in full progress, and is expected to yield a good crop in most Districts. In some quarters, however, the outturn is reported to be somewhat below the average, and in Burdwan, it is only 8 annas; in Hughly, 10 annas; and in Bankura, 11 annas. *Rabi* crops are generally in good condition and promising, except in Orissa, where they have suffered considerable loss from the late storm and heavy rain. Poppy prospects are favourable except in the Hajipore Sub-Division of Mozufferpore, where the later sowings are more or less a failure for want of moisture. Tobacco is a promising crop. Sugarcane is reported to be a good crop in many Districts, but in Pubna it is deficient. Price of rice is said to have fallen in many Districts owing to the appearance of the new crop in the market.

THE observatory at Pekin is the oldest in the world, having been founded in 1279 by Kubla Khan the Emperor of the Mogul dynasty. There are still in it three of the first instruments of observation. These were used for the observation of Halley's comet in 1738, and may also be used when, twenty-two years hence, this comet again appears. The oldest Observatory in Europe is that founded by King Frederick III. of Denmark, on the island of Hveen, in the Sound, and where the famous astronomer Tycho Brahe carried out his celebrated observations—among others, that of the "bright" star in Cassiopeia. The Paris Observatory was established in 1671, and that of Greenwich three years later.

EGYPT as far as it can be learned from archæological research, appears to have been the first nation in the world that maintained a standing army. It was founded as a military caste in that country by the famous Pharaoh Sesostris 1600 years B. C. The earliest standing army of Europe and the second in the world's history was that of Macedonia which was established about 358 years B. C., by Phillip, the father of Alexander the Great. In England there was no standing army proper till Cromwell's time.

"THE boy or youth who sees, or fancies he sees, in the calling of journalism a career which accords with his inclination and holds out a promise of gratifying his ambition, should know at the outset that journalism is the least exact of the professions, and, on the other hand it is perhaps the most exacting. I say it is the least exact, because it has no prescribed course of preparatory training and no uniform standard of requirement. A young man who has passed through a theological seminary, and is otherwise properly qualified according to the requirements of the church to which he belongs, is admitted to the ministry. A lawyer or a physician is duly licensed to practise as such by virtue of his diploma. But the journalist, no matter what his previous education may have been, just "pitches in," if he can get an opportunity, and finds out by actual experience, not if he can be a journalist (for he already is that), but if he can do well enough to make it worth his while to continue to be one. Furthermore, a man who would be considered a valuable member of the staff of one newspaper might not be worth his salt on another, so different are the requirements of different papers, and, therefore so very much a matter of question is it what a good journalist is.—*Christian Union.*

THE defamation case of the Rajah of Faridkot *versus* the Editor and Proprietor of the *Delhi Punch* came off on the 19th instant. The Court was crowded with spectators and newspaper representatives from different parts of the Punjab. The accused made an unqualified admission of his fault in having published a false and defamatory statement against the Rajah through ignorance, and said he had offered to lay his turban at the Rajah's feet for forgiveness. The Rajah did not accept this humiliating apology, but expressed a desire, through his Counsel, Mr. Rattigan, to vindicate his character through the Court. The Assistant Commissioner then framed a charge against the accused under Section 500 I. P. C. In the meantime, he advised the accused to make his apology to the Rajah as effectual and public as possible before the date.

THURSDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

MR. JAMES STUART proposes to run a special train from Calcutta on an early date, to be agreed upon by a majority of those subscribing. This train will consist of thirty cars of the East Indian Railway, each to contain the goods and samples of any firms who desire to push their business in the North-West Provinces. In oder to counteract the influence of Bombay, the train will stop at all large stations on the line remaining for two days at the larger stations and one day at the smaller ones; at less important stations it would stop a few hours only. The time occupied in running the train and halting at stations would amount to about twenty-one days. Firms dealing direct with the public may send two European assistants in charge of each car to effect sales at the railway stations. Mr. Stuart recommends those firms whose system of business is of a wholesale nature to send two assistants likewise, one to remain in charge of the car and the other to canvas among the local dealers. Mr. Stuart, who puts forwards this scheme, is an officer of an Indian Railway who has obtained leave of absence.

IN view of the re-organisation of the competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, the resident graduates of the University of Cambridge have sent a Memorial to the Civil Service Commissioners urging them to extend the curriculum, so as to include several branches of natural science, and recommending them to make the number of marks obtainable in science equal to those obtainable in classics or mathematics. The Memorial points out the value of a scientific training in the pursuits of practical life, and refers to the fact that the natural Science Tripos at Cambridge is now on a par with the Classical and Mathematical.

MR. SPENCER, the aeronaut, has arrived in Hyderabad, and will shortly give an exhibition of his capability.

THE Chloroform Commission has dissolved. Drs. Brunton and Bomford left Hyderabad on Thursday last. The President of the Commission has submitted a report to Government which is very lengthy and most instructive. The pith of its conclusions, however, is that as the Commission has proved positively that accidental deaths are due to the careless administration of chloroform the teaching which led the profession to watch the pulse for signs of danger in chloroform administration was wrong, and that there was absolutely no risk if the attention of the administrator concentrated upon the respiration, as the drug has no direct action upon the heart. The report will contain some 500 pages with illustrations, and each copy is calculated to cost Rs. 100. Copies will be sent to all libraries and Governments in the civilised world.

PRINCE BISMARK considers Sir Charles Dilke the greatest English statesman.

THE King of Italy has given up smoking. He used to smoke all day long and got a disorder of the bronchial tubes in consequence. He now sucks tooth-picks filled with camphor and is said to enjoy them.

THE professor of Hebrew in the Edinburgh University informed the students in the opening address of the winter session, on the archæological discoveries in Nineveh and Babylon, that there were existing records which proved that a great firm of bankers, Egibi and Sons, had flourished in Babylonia four centuries before the time of Alexander the Great. According to Delitzsch, they were Hebrews. It is a somewhat startling picture,—a banking-house like the Rothschilds in full operation seven centuries before the Christian era.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* writes that a well-known publisher states that Mr. Stanley has already sold the copyright of the volumes in which he will relate the history of the Emin Relief Expedition, for a sum of £40,000. There has rarely been such competition in the trade for the privilege of publishing any work. One firm went the length of sending a special agent to Zanzibar to treat with the traveller, and any number of telegrams were cabled, both to that port and to Mombassa, when it was known that Stanley would arrive at one or the other. Those publishers who make a speciality of scientific work are even more anxious to treat with Emin than with Stanley, and a well-known Leipzig house despatched their Egyptian agent to Zanzibar, in order to meet the Pacha, as it was known that he was on the way to the coast. Another report states that Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Company have secured the right of punishing Mr. Stanley's book for the sum mentioned.

WE regret to learn that the young Raja of KAPURTHULLA has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

FRIDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

MR. O. J. LYALL proceeds to the Andamans on 17th January, and will furnish a report to the Government on the working of the penal system, as supplementary to the jail enquiry recently made by Drs. WALKER and LETHBRIDGE.

THE work of the Hyderabad Debt Commission has been again arrested. After refusing the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk the aid of counsel, the Government directed their solicitor to appear and assist the Commission. The Nawab again thereupon asked leave to appear by counsel, which was unheeded by his Excellency the Minister. The Nawab now refuses to appear any further unless Government accedes to his request. The *Safeeri Deccan*, reviewing the proceedings of the Commission, is reminded, it says, of the historical trial-scene in the *Merchant of Venice*. A strange claim is reported being set up by the Nawab Fakir-ul-Mulk, Minister of Justice, as against Nawab Munir-ul-mulk. Fakir ul-mulk claims recognition as head of the Salar Jung family, his ground being that he is the eldest surviving relation of the first Sir Salar Jung by marriage with the latter's sister. The claim seems to have gone as far as the Resident, who is said to have referred the same to the Nizam for disposal.

Hospital says:—'In this age of hurry and worry, with its consequent nervous exhaustion, of which so much is now heard, the necessity of taking sufficient sleep cannot be insisted upon too forcibly. To lay down any hard and fast rule for its regulation is not possible, for, naturally, brain-workers require more than the drones of society; in fact, every brain-worker, if he wishes his powers to last, should take from eight to nine hour's sleep out of every twenty-four. Charles Lamb did not think eight hours enough, whereas Sarah Bernhardt finds six hours a sufficient quantum of sleep.

GERMANY still proceeds apace with the building of the huge steamship which is to carry a vast collection of her manufactures round the globe. The enormous vessel now being constructed at Hamburg will contain three decks and bear the proud name of the Kaiser Wilhelm. All the compartments will be carefully ventilated and fitted with electric light and exhibitors are assured that the greatest attention will be paid to the security of their property. The voyage is to last about two years and eighty ports will receive a visit, of which Calcutta will probably be one. The scheme, it is said, has already received the support of a large number of well-known manufacturers.

SMOKELESS powder may have certain advantages, but it has its disadvantages also, and so the warriors are discontented. As a consequence, one of them has invented a gunpowder which discharges such a thick and voluminous smoke that, in a few moments, the combatants become completely hidden from each other, and the struggle must cease, at least for a time. At the end of it one of them will discover that there is no enemy.

IN a resolution of the Indian Government, passed in 1885, it was laid down that no officer of Government should ask or accept pecuniary aid or subscriptions from native chiefs or officials of Native States in pursuance of public objects, except with the previous sanction of the local Government to which he may be subordinate. An instance, however, lately came to the notice of the Government of India in which a public servant accepted a donation from a native chief towards a religious object in which he was especially interested. In the Resolution of 1885, applications for contributions to private or semi-public objects are not expressly condemned, but the objections upon which those orders are based, apply with even greater force to such donations. The Governor-General in Council has, therefore, been pleased to extend the orders contained in the Resolution to applications for, or acceptance of assistance towards, private or semi-public objects.

THE Gilchrist Scholarship Examination, which will be held for the last time under the present conditions, will begin at Elphinstone College, Bombay, on Monday, the 13th of January next. The only candidates are Messrs. Francis Da Fonseca Do Couto, of Grant Medical College, and A. P. Aquino, of the Free Church College.

THE reply of the Portuguese Government to Lord Salisbury's protest against the recent creation of a new province in the southern part of Central Africa has been transmitted to the English Foreign Office. Portugal re-asserts her right to extend her territory from her settlements on the East coast at Mozambique, Quillimane and Sofala to the ill-defined limits of her Angola province on the West coast.

SATURDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

A POLITICAL turn has at last been given to Lady Dufferin's movement for medical aid to women in India. The movement was conceived, there is little doubt, in a spirit of the purest charity and love—it was the spontaneous outcome of a large-hearted woman's pity;—but some choose to think otherwise. The *Pioneer* writes:—"It was Machiavelli—not a villain, but a political thinker of singular sagacity—who first laid it down, as a maxim of the statesman, that a mixed motive is not necessarily a bad one; and in his speech at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Victoria Hospital Sir Auckland Colvin made a striking application of the principle. Obtain for us, said Sir Auckland, the good will of the Indian mother, and we shall have less misgiving for the sentiments which animate the son: and the eagerness with which Indian women are availing themselves of female medical assistance shows that this is far the most promising way of awaking their love. Between them and the Englishwoman there has hitherto been a great gulf fixed, and it is to be feared that ordinary social intercourse would never afford a bridge: an Empire, said Sir Auckland, might be built on the social opportunities we have thrown away; but there is good ground to hope that the female doctor will prove an intermediary who will do much to turn the distant wonder with which we are regarded into warm affection, and enable us to rest our rule not on physical force only, but the good-will of the people also."

ACCORDING to the *Cologne Gazette* the Czar, having heard that the French Government felt some concern on account of the great cordiality which marked His Majesty's recent visit to Berlin, instructed the Grand Duke Vladimir to dispel the apprehensions entertained by the French Cabinet.

SIR J. PETER GRANT, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1859 to 1862, celebrated his eighty-second birthday on November 23rd last.

THE following is taken from the *Indian Mirror*:

INDIA'S WELCOME.

TO MR. BRADLAUGH AND HER OTHER ENGLISH FRIENDS.

—o—

I GREET thee with my heart and soul, O friend!
And deem thy visit to be passing kind!
For few, alas! endued with gifted mind
And potent voice, their sympathy extend
To me and mine; and fewer still will lend
Their pow'r and skill to loose the chains that bind
My aching limbs, and make me lag behind,—
With scarce a hope to see my sorrows' end.
Now Heaven hath raised for me a friend in thee,
Of courage rare, strong will, and splendid head;
Oh! how I wept of late—how bitterly—
When Death had nearly snapped thy vital thread!
Hail, Bradlaugh! now restored to health and me!
Thrice hail, Apostle true of Liberty!

II.

The world forgets that e'en from me began
The light of Knowledge—that pellucid light,
That in the West now shines with splendour bright,
I cradled Art and Science giving man
The means of life, and I first led the van
Of Progress; I, too, wielded sovereign might,
And wore a crown, that form'd the world's delight,
Till reft of both by Tartar and Pathan.
Then came the Ocean-Queen to my relief,
Hither led by a most propitious fate;
Much has she done to mitigate my grief,
And much to raise me from my fallen state.
Her rule benign hath given me peace and rest,
O Hume! thy love proclaims her goodness best!

III.

Behold! My sons in Congress meet to-day!
O Bradlaugh! linked to Bright's and Fawcett's fame,—
Nay, to Ripon's more honor'd, dearer name
As Champion of my cause! help them, I pray,
To shape their pressing needs, and then to lay
Before the best of queens their rightful claim
To larger power: for their end and aim
Is but to strengthen more her sceptred sway.
England hath need of thee: I have much more!
My sons have long their narrow sphere out-grown;
Oh! scan their wants, and close their hopes explore,
And make their cause, so fair and just, thy own!
For, led by thee, Hume, Wedderburn, and Yule,
They can't but fonder cleave to Britain's rule!

IV.

Britons! to your professions now be true!
If selflessly ye seek my lasting good,
Stand fast to me! For, rightly understood,
My cause and yours in sooth are same, though few
Seem willing yet to realize this view
In deeds, be speaking that calm mental mood,
Which sees in mine and England's Sister-hood
My right to claim from her a Sister's due.
Blest heirs of Freedom! act as freemen should!
Some of her blessings on my sons bestow,
And thus secure my endless gratitude,
And one more wreath of glory for your brow!
O spread those blessings thro' this Empire wide,
And let my sons march onward by your side!

RAM SHARMA.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1889.

"A HEARTY SEND OFF."

ALTHOUGH "our own correspondents" and interested party politicians like Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir Edward Warkin may be doing their very best to distort and twist Congress views, the British public have, thanks to the services of the Indian political agency, been kept pretty fully informed as to the real scope and object of the Congress movement. The presence of Indian delegates in England next cold weather will, no doubt, do the rest. In the meantime Mr. Yule and other friends of the Congress are taking every opportunity of pleading its cause before their countrymen, the last of which was at a lunch, as we said in our last, given to Sir William Wedderburn its president elect by way of a "hearty send off." We are glad to notice that the views of Mr. Yule and his distinguished guest as expressed on that occasion completely fall in with those of its chief supporters in this country. Many were the expressions of regret that were received by Mr. Yule for inability to be present on the occasion. Letters of regret were also received from the Marquis of Ripon, Sir W. Plowden M. P., Rt. Hon'ble John Morley, M. P., Mr. J. P. O'Connor, M. P., Mr. A. J. Williams, M. P., Mr. J. T. Brunner, M. P., Mr. A. Jacoby, M. P. Mr. R. Causton, M. P., Mr. W. A. Mc. Arthur, M. P., Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M. P., Mr. H. Broadhurst, M. P., Mr. R. Chamberlain, M. P., Mr. John A. Bright, M. P., Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M. P., Professor Stuart, M. P., Professor F. W. Newman, Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., Mr. S. Smith, M. P., Mr. Theodore Fry, M. P. Mr. J. E. Ellis, M. P., &c., &c., &c. H. J. Gladstone M. P. wrote:—

"I much regret that it will not be in my power to be present at the luncheon on 6th December. I should have been very glad of such an opportunity to congratulate Sir W. Wedderburn upon the important mission which he has undertaken, and I sincerely trust that his efforts will go far to promote kindly feelings between the peoples of India and the British nation.

"The frank recognition of legitimate claims put forward by Native leaders of opinion in an equitable and loyal spirit will, without doubt, be the surest guarantee for the increased strength and stability of the Government of India.

"Holding this view I now beg to join most heartily in all good wishes for Sir William's prosperity and success.

The Right Hon'ble J. Stansfield M. P. was sure that Sir W. Wedderburn is interesting himself in a good, and he hoped a great work; and although unavoidably absent, he heartily wished him the success which his disinterested and enlightened enthusiasm deserves." Mr. John Lang M. P. wrote that he strongly sympathises with Sir W. Wedderburn's mission to India. Mr. A. G. Symonds, Secretary to the National Reform Union, also wrote to say that he would have been glad to show his sympathy with the cause of Indian reform in which he takes adeep interest.

These expressions of sympathy fairly represent the views and opinion of of the English public on important questions of principle upon which the future political well-being of Her Majesty's Indian dominions largely depends. That such sympathy should be forthcoming is in the natural course of things when the Congress programme is so modest and so catholic withal. Mr. George Yule struck the keynote of the movement. In speaking of the proposed reform of Legislative Councils he said:

I would content myself with mentioning one practical good out of many which might be stated which would follow the adoption of the reform we advocate. You are aware that we have a Store Department in India [Hear, hear.] In connection with it there is an uncertain number of millions spent annually, the accounts do not show how much, but I believe it to be about five millions a year. It is a department which is strictly guarded against the prying eyes of non-officials, and we are consequently not in a position to prove the common belief that it is very badly managed. But occasionally facts crop up, and rumours get abroad that show the necessity for its being thoroughly overhauled and constantly watched. At present the department is subject to no kind of check whatever in India and in England. I fear that upon inquiry it would be shown that we are left to the tender mercies of under-paid officials. But be that as it may, those stores are purchased on our account. They are paid for with our money, and yet our opportunity of testing whether we get value for our money is disallowed. [Shame.] The position which the law under which the Government acts holds towards us in the matter is no less a horror to the mercantile than to the legal mind, namely, that of an agent who claims to be irresponsible for his proceedings. The unsatisfactory state of the department is so generally admitted and accepted that I believe one of the first endeavours of the reformed Councils will be the appointment of a standing Committee of their own members to check the prices and qualities of the stores that will be supplied to us in the future. The elected Members, some of whom would be merchants and traders, would be members of such a Committee, and I do not see how the Government could refuse to assent to its appointment. That alone would more than atone for any superfluities of talk. The reform, gentlemen, we suggest is a small thing to grant, and my regret is really encouraging, if you look at the matter in the proper light, a wide growing and if you like an unsettling agitation in the country by not promptly conceding the demands we are making. A timely concession to the reasonable wishes of the people always leads to a warmer appreciation of the Government by the people. It is because I wish to see the existing sentiment of loyalty in the country strengthened and made more secure that I hope the main object of the Congress, the expansion of the Legislative Council upon a partially elective basis may be speedily and favourably considered by Parliament.

Sir William Wedderburn fully echoed Mr. Yule's noble sentiments, and thus concluded his powerful speech amidst deafening cheers:

Mr. Yule, in his address at Allahabad, pointed out that when we bring forward any measures of reform our opponents meet it in various ways. There are four phases in which they pose before they are brought to a proper condition of mind. They first receive our proposal with ridicule; the second phase is that of abuse; from that they go on to partial concession, accompanied with misapprehension of our objects, and the last and happiest stage of all is when they entirely adopt our proposals and wonder that these excellent measures have not been adopted before. (Laughter.) Mr. Yule pointed out that we were then between the second and the third of these stages; that is to say, we are between the time of abuse and partial adoption. I am glad to say I think that ever since the Allahabad meeting of last Christmas we have considerably progressed, and that we may say that this question is between the third and fourth stages—between partial concession and total adoption. My reason for saying this is to be found in the utterances of the authorized mouthpiece of the Government when speaking about Indian affairs. Sir Jhon Gorst, in the House of Commons speaking on the debate on the address, in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh upon the subject of the aspirations of the native races to share in the management of their own affairs, said:—"The honourable member has accused this Government of looking with an unfriendly eye on the aspirations of the natives to a share of the Government of their own country. But the truth is that no more unfortunate charge could be made. It was not true. It is not only the policy of the present Government, but it has been the policy of every Government of India for the last thirty years to extend to the natives of India not only a share in the administration of their country, but so far as is possible the management of their own affairs (cheers). That is what Sir John Gorst said at the debate on the Address and afterwards in the debate on the Indian Budget. He spoke with special reference to those reforms of the Legislative Councils. He said the Government concurred with Lord Lansdowne, who was asking to make certain important concessions. He wished to enlarge the Councils and to give them the discussion of the Budget, the Financial Statement, and also to give them the right of interpellation. Sir J. Gorst further said that the Government were desirous of legislating, with a view to giving effect to those wishes, but that he had been obliged to advise them that this was impossible on account of the position of parties. I suppose this meant that the Government were willing to legislate if he could be assured of the support of the Liberal party. It appears that if we are waiting for Sir John Gorst, equally Sir John Gorst is waiting for us. History repeats itself, and it appears as if Sir John Gorst were a sort of latter ddy Sir Richard Strachan, and that we are in the position of the Lord Chatham of whom it is said,

> Lord Chatham with his sord out drawn,
> Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan,
> Sir Richard, longing to be at'em
> Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

If that is really the only difference that the stands in the way of Government, that difficulty can be removed, and we hope that the friends of India will be able to co-opperate for a forward movement in this matter for the next session. For this purpose we wish to form a sort of Indian party consisting of all those, whatever their difference of opinions in other matters may be, who are willing to co-operate upon the board basis of a just and sympathetic policy towards India. (Loud cheers.)

THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE success of the Fifth National Congress, as might be well expected, is beyond all precedent. The inaugural meeting was held at a grand pavilion specially erected for the occasion when fully two thousand delegates representing all creeds and colors were present, three hundred of them being Mahomedans. Bombay practised self-restraint which is worthy of all admiration, for it is said that nearly 1800 delegates came from other parts of the country. 451 delegates represented Bengal, 154 the North-Western Provinces, 220 Madras, 350 the Punjab, 48 the Central Provinces, 606 the Berar, and 100 the Central India Agency. These figures may not be quite accurate but may be fairly taken to represent the number of delegates present. Two thousand visitors attended it and is said ten thousand more would have gladly attended if the Reception Committee could have found accomodation for them. An unique feature of the gathering was that seven lady delegates were present. In this connection we are glad to hear that the statement that Parsees are holding aloof is entirely imaginative. Mr. Pherozsha Mehta one of the leading members of the community acted as the President of the Reception Committee and welcomed the delegates in a spirited speech. After alluding to the Patriotic Association, he said that the utter collapse of this vaunted Association, after every blandishment had been employed to lure prince and peasant, was most striking. But prince and peasant alike would have none of it. It would, said the speaker, be difficult to gather a more convincing if passive and indirect proof, that the heart of the country is with us, and that it understands and appreciates the honesty, the loyalty, and the propriety of the movement. I should like to say here one word to the Delegates from Bengal and the North-West Provinces, lest they should imagine that I have referred to these events which appertain more particularly to their Provinces, with the object of indirectly boasting of our own immunity from human frailty. Let me at once proceed to assure them that we in this presidency have also our halt, our lame, and our blind. We also have had our little cave of Adullam; but I am glad to be able to inform you that we have taken the infection very mildly, and that there is every hope of a speedy and complete recovery."

Mr. W. C. Bonnerji next proposed that Sir William Wedderburn, be elected president of the Congress. In doing so, in a neat little speech, he gave a short history of the election of the presidents of the former Congresses and said that after Mr. Yule, who was a non-official Anglo-Indian the fittest person to choose was an official Anglo-Indian and in Sir William we find such a person. Sir William is now endeavouring to secure a seat in the House of Commons for the representation of Ayer and has left that work to devote himself to India. Pundit Ajodhyanath in seconding the proposition expatiated on the ability and knowledge of Indian affairs of Sir William. The Pundit created a sensation by informing the Congress that he has been elected unanimously a delegate by Mahomedans of Allyghur. Rajah Ram Rao a delegate from Madras supported the proposition. Sir William Wedderburn who was received with deafening cheers made a telling speech.

After the president's speech two Deputations came forward and presented two separate sums of money to be applied either to the General Congress Fund or to the Fund for the London Political Agency, as the President might think fit. One of these gifts was made on a silver plate, and Pundit Ajodhyanath, who offered it asked that the President should retain the plate as a memorial of the Congress. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh was present throughout the proceedings and was most enthusiastically cheered on his arriv[illegible] and during the speakers.

On Friday an address was voted to Mr. B[illegible] which was presented to him on the follo[illegible] amidst great enthusiasm. The only [illegible] brought forward on Friday was Mr. Earl[illegible] ton's proposal regarding Mr. Bradlaugh[illegible] Bill, which is embodied in the following [illegible] tion:—

That the follow[illegible] me for the reform and reconstitution of the Councils of Governor Gene-

ral and the Provincial Legislative Councils be adopted, and that the President of the Congress do entrust the same to Mr. Bradlough with the respectful request of the Congress that he may be pleased to prepare a bill drafted on lines indicated in the skeleton scheme and introduce the same in the House of Commons. (1) The Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils to consist respectively of members, one-half to be elected, one-fourth to sit as *ex officio*, and one fourth to be nominated by the Government. (2) Revenue Districts to constitute territorial units for Electoral purposes. (3) All males above twenty-one years of age, possessing certain qualifications and not subject to certain disqualifications both of which to be settled hereafter, to be voters. (4) The Voters in each district to select reprentatives to one or more according to local circumstances of the Electoral body at the rate of 12 per milion of the total population of the district, and such representatives to possess certain qualifications and not to be subject to certain disqualifications both of which are to be settled hereafter (5). All the representatives thus elected by all the districts, included in the jurisdiction of such electoral body to elect members to the Imperial Legislature at the rate of one per every five millions of the total population of the electoral jurisdiction, and to their own Provincial Legislature at the rate of one per million of the said total population in such wise that when the Parsis, Christains, Mahomedans, Hindus are in a minority, the total number of Parsis, Christains, Mahomedans, Hindus, as the case may be, elected in the provincial Leglislature, shall not so far as may be possible, bear a less proportion to the total number of members elected thereto, than the total number of Parsis, Christains, Mehomedans, as the case may be in [illegible] electoral jurisdiction bears to its total popula[illegible] Members of both legislatures to be subject to [illegible] qualifications, and not to be subject to [illegible] disqualifications both of which to be settled [illegible]. 6. All election is to be made by ballot.

This resolution was supported by Pundit Ajodhya [illegible] and others and was carried after some dis[illegible]sion. The Pundit and Mr. Norton startled considerably the delegates by announcing that they had been dogged all the way by Police detectives from their different provinces and towns who had been told off to watch their [illegible]. On Saturday the Congress passed [illegible] favour of reducing the salt tax, [illegible] in all incomes from the payment [illegible] small [illegible] income-tax, [illegible] of establishing a military [illegible]ge for natives, of native volunteering, of a [illegible]anent settlement for the whole country, and [illegible]ther reforms which the former Congresses have [illegible]dy approved. Resolutions asking for the repeal [illegible] the English duty on silver plate, and for a change [illegible] House of Commons' rules relating to Indian [illegible]s, were also passed without discussion. [illegible]fore separating the delegates subscribed nearly [illegible] thousand rupees towards the expenses of the [illegible]dian Political Agency, of which about 8,000 Rs. [illegible] paid down in cash.

In the evening a large number of addresses were presented to Mr. Bradlaugh in the Congress pavilion. The address from the Congress was read and several addresses were actually presented, while the others, which it would take, it is said, a fortnight to read, were taken as presented. In reply Mr. Bradlaugh made a speech in which he assured the Congress that he was convinced of its loyalty, and that it was working for the popular good. He said he was proud of the title of 'Member for India,' and would do his best to deserve it. Then, we are told a scene of wildest excitement ensued among the thousands who thronged the pavilion; and it seemed as if Mr. Bradlaugh was in some physical danger from the demonstrations. He was literally covered with flowers, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he made his escape from the pavilion. Thus ended the fifth of the great national gatherings, from which great things are expected in the future.

LORD REAY ON EDUCATION.

[illegible] return from Simla Lord Reay, the reader [illegible]amber, paid a visit to the Bombay Pre[illegible] Association, where an address was pre[illegible] to His Lordship. The address dealt with [illegible]portant questions of administration, and, [illegible] other things, attacked the educational [illegible] of the retiring Governor of Bombay. [illegible] Reay could [illegible] state of his health at the time, [illegible] reply to the address [illegible]. In opening the new Municipal Technical School at Poona the other day, His Lordship availed himself of the opportunity to defend his educational policy from the attack made upon it by the Bombay Presidency Association. Lord Reay's utterances on the important subject of education are entitled to attentive consideration. His Lordship has for years made this subject his special study and is an educationist of European reputation. In the course of his speech under notice he dealt with many important points relating to public instruction in this country. In the first place, Lord Reay scouted the notion of introducing compulsory education into India. His Lordship observed:—"I am bound to say that I was a little startled when I read and heard the proposal of compulsory education in Poona. Now I have no doubt that in Poona we can do many things that we cannot do elsewhere, but I wish on this occasion, as I am amongst friends, to give a little friendly warning, and it is this, that you should not go too fast, because by going too fast you may imperil the progress which you have achieved. For instance, I am perfectly convinced of this, that you cannot introduce into Poona at this instant a bye-law for the compulsory education of girls. You give various statistics; but I am not sure whether you realise what compulsory education in Poona would mean. If I were to give you a word of advice, I would say get the existing schools into working order—that is to say, get the best teachers, appliances and books. When you have done that, then say to Government Poona is quite ready for the new Bill. Therefore improve first of all those schools which you have, find out what you want, improve your buildings, pay your teachers salaries they deserve, and I hope I would come and see you then." This is the language of true statesmanship, which we commend to the earnest attention of our rulers as well as of our go-ahead social reformers. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that by going too fast we may imperil the progress which we have so far achieved. The Government is extremely anxious to increase the number of primary schools in this country; but our rulers should act on the valuable advice given by Lord Reay and improve first of all the existing sustitutions and then think of opening new ones. Quality rather than quantity should be the motto of all persons who sincerely desire to diffuse the blessings of education among the masses. Let the primary schools we have at present be first of all made useful and efficient and then there will be time enough to think of establishing new institutions of the kind. We have from the beginning maintained this view, and it gives us no small pleasure to find that on this important subject an educationist of Lord Reay's reputation is at one with us.

In his speech under notice Lord Reay particularly addressed himself to refuting the charge of starving high education which had been brought by the Bombay Presidency Association against His Lordship's Government. He said:—"Nothing has caused me more surprise than the constant expression of fear in certain quarters that Government were starving higher education. I am quite unable to account for this nervous condition into which some leaders of opinion seem to have fallen; and as all the facts are absolutely opposed to those who pretend to entertain these misgivings, I shall proceed to give as briefly as I can a review of the situation." We regret that a right-minded man like Lord Reay should have taken the leaders of Native opinion to task for entertaining suspicions as to the intention of Government in the matter of high education. His Lordship cannot be ignorant of the fact, which is notorious, that our rulers have not for some time past been looking with favour upon the extension of higher education in this country. The crusade against high education was set on foot more than two decades ago, when during the administration of Lord Mayo, Sir John Strachey became the *de facto* Governor-General of India in all matters relating to the internal administration of the country. It is well known that the English-educated Native, with his manly and independent bearing, is a positive eye-sore to narrow-minded Anglo-Indians of Sir John Strachey's stamp. The war against high education undertaken in the time of Lord Mayo could not be carried on during the administration of Lord Northbrook, who, as Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood, had taken an important part in framing the famous Despatch of 1854, which is rightly regarded by the people of India as their educational charter. But the crusade was recommenced as soon as Lord Northbrook left India, and Sir John Strachey became for the second time the *de facto* Governor-General in all matters of domestic policy under Lord Lytton. In the very first year of Lord Lytton's rule two of the colleges in Northern India—the Delhi College and the Bareilly College—were knocked on this head, while three out of the seven colleges in Bengal had been previously abolished in Lord Mayo's time by Sir Geoge Campbell, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Lower Provinces. When Lord Ripon appointed the Education Commission under the presidency of Sir William Hunter, it was hoped that the crusade against higher education which had for sometime been going on would be abandoned. But so far from that hope being realised, the commission recommended that the Government should gradually withdraw from the management of colleges and high schools, and this policy has already been carried out in regard to the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges in Bengal, and the Agra College in the North Western Provinces. And in reviewing the Director's report on the progress of public instruction in Bengal during the past year Sir Steuart Bayley has declared in plain terms that Government would not increase the allotment for secondary education. When all these facts are borne in mind, the leaders of Native opinion cannot surely be blamed for having misgivings as to the intention of Government in the matter of high education. The Government in India has never spent a large portion of its revenues on high education. The population of England and Wales is about 25 millions and the amount of expenditure on education there exceeds five millions pounds sterling, whereas the total expenditure on public instruction on the 200 millions inhabiting British India barely amounts to a crore of rupees. These figures speak for themselves and hardly require any comment. As the Government has for sometime past steadily set its face against increasing the Budget allotment for higher education and repeatedly declared that it would rather reduce that allotment, the people of India cannot be blamed if they charge it with starving higher education. We are aware that the framers of the despatch of 1854 looked forward to the time when it would be possible for the Government to withdraw from the management of colleges and higher schools; but that time has not yet arrived. We fully admit that when that time comes the Government will be perfectly justified in leaving higher education to private enterprise.

It is satisfactory to find Lord Reay declaring in emphatic terms that the State is directly interested in the progress of high education in the country. His Lordship remarked:—"Our object must be that the next generation should be better educated, that its intellectual and moral fibre should be stronger. That object I have kept in view in the measures which I have taken. Whenever I have been asked whether the educated Native did not inspire Goverment with trust, I have replied that the educated native is more likely to appreciate the blessings of our rule than his fellow countryman who is uneducated and therefore less able to understand the difference between British and native rule with its caprice and uncertainty. But I have invariably explained that I understood by an educated native not a half-educated conceited individual who mistook success at University examination for higher education, but a gentleman like the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, whose education has been one continuous process of intellectual and moral growth by continuous study and self-improvement. The State is directly interested in the progress of education, because in the various departments of Government efficiency depends on the intellectual and moral stamina of its functionaries. The higher the standard of their functionaries in *both respects*, the greater will be the progress of the country." These sensible and thoughtful observations we commend to all opponents of high education, whose name in the Anglo-Indian community is legion. No one knows better than the educa-

ted Native that British rule has conferred inestimable blessings on his country, that it must for centuries be under foreign rule and that the Englich are the best foreign rulers India can possibly have, and that we have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of master.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUCH is the title of a lecture which Sir Richard Temple, M. P., recently delivered before a meeting of the East India Association, of which he is President. Sir Richard spent more than thirty years in this country, and he has now been sitting in the House of Commons for some time. His claims to be heard with respectful attention on the subject taken up by him will, therefore, be readily admitted. He begun by pointing out that, as matters now stand, Anglo-Indians can enter Parliament in later life. Formerly they encountered very great difficulties in doing this; but the new electoral system has considerably reduced election expenses and thereby removed one of the obstacles in the Anglo-Indian's way. A large number of this class hold seats in the present Parliament. These men, Sir Richard Temple tells us, possess a real and practical experience of India, and that so long as they are in the House of Commons they will take care to see that no rash or ill-considered legislation should be carried through. It is true that we have now many Anglo Indians in Parliament; but it is no disparagement to these gentlemen to say that they do not represent the people of India in any real sense of the term. The simple fact is that an Anglo-Indian merely represents the class to which he belonged while in this country. Retired members of the Civil or Military Service if they succeed in entering Parliament, naturally wish to see India governed according to their own narrow and illiberal views; while non-official Anglo-Indians placed in the same position seek to promote the interests of their own class. This being the case it cannot be stated with any show of reason that Anglo-Indian members of Parliament represent the people of this country. Sir Richard Temple further pointed out that owing to the development of the railway system in India, it is now possible for English politicians to see the country, and he would have us believe that the knowledge thus acquired of Indian affairs by our English visitors gives them the power of appreciating what is said and written by those of greater authority. He observed:—"All this was so much benefit to India, and a further benefit was to be found in the great development of the system of addressing questions to Ministers in the House. By this means it was possible to bring forward matters of interest for which it would be almost impossible to find a night on which they could be discussed by the whole House." It is a matter of deep regret that English politicians who visit this country, as a rule, place themselves entirely under the guidance of their Anglo-Indian hosts. They do not care to mix with the children of the soil, or to ascertain their thoughts and feelings, wishes and wants. The natural consequence is that these visitors see every thing through official spectacles. If they really wish to make themselves acquainted with the actual condition of the country, they should eschew Government Houses and Collectors' Bungalows. Well has Mr. Caine said that if English politicians, who make a tour in India, do not like to mix with the people and ascertain their wants and grievances, they had better stay at home and not take the trouble of coming out here.

We, however, fully agree with Sir Richard Temple that India should not be made a party question in Parliament. He remarked:—"Sometimes, no doubt, Indian grievances were converted into weapons of party warfare, and there was a dangerous tendency on the part of some Natives to use party differences in the House for the promotion of their particular objects. Any such attempt could only be disastrous to the progress of Indian reform." We must confess that there is a good deal of force in these observations. Nothing could be a graver misfortune to India than to make it the sport of party politics in England. We should try our best to make Indian reform a non-party question. It affords us much pleasure to find that Mr. William Digby has fully realised this and trying his utmost to convince the organs of conservative opinion of the importance of doing justice to the unrepresented and dumb millions of India. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Liberals are our friends and the Tories are our enemies. The Government of India is conducted on certain defined laws which neither the one party nor the other can easily change. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that we are indebted to the Tories for Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of 1858, which is rightly regarded by the people of India as their Magna Charta. When Mr. George Holy Voke visited the United States a few years ago, he asked an intelligent American what was the difference in his country between Republicans and Democrats. The observant Yankee replied—"Republicans and Democrats profess different principles, but they both do the same thing." This remark applies with equal force to the two great political parties in England, in so far at least as poor and helpless India is concerned. It has been well said that Parliament never does a thing because it is right, but because it cannot be helped.

In the course of his speech Sir Richard Temple noticed the complaint that the House of Commons does not devote sufficient time to Indian affairs, and endeavoured to show that it is not a reasonable complaint. He remarked that if India had lately had a short allowance of time, so had nearly all other portions of the empire, and that there was no reason to suppose that the Indian Budget would excite greater or more general interest if it were taken up in the early part of the Session. Now we cannot agree with Sir Richard Temple on these points. In regard to the first point, it must be remembered that there can be no analogy between India and the colonies. It does not matter if the House of Commons cannot devote much attention to the colonies, because they are self-governing, but the case is widely different with India, which is ruled by a practically irresponsible bureaucracy. It is the bounden duty of the British public to see how their agents in India are discharging their duties. We have no hesitation in saying that if the Indian Budget were not laid before the House of Commons so late in the sessions, it would excite greater interest. Sir Richard Temple has probably forgotten that in the sessions of 1879 the Indian Budget was introduced in May by Mr. Edward Stanhope, then Under-Secretary of State for India, and it was discussed in a manner which left nothing to be desired.

At present the Indian Budget is brought forward during the closing hours of the Sessions, when it is impossible that any attention should be given to it. We feel assured that if the experiment of 1879, which proved completely successful, were repeated, the result would be the same. The Indian Budget should always be taken up before the Whitsuntide Recess, and if this was done, the subject would certainly excite a more general interest in the House of Commons than is now unfortunately the case. Sir Richard Temple declared that he was sure that the House of Commons would not tolerate any unjust or harsh treatment of the ruler of a Native State. Relying on this assurance, we hope very earnestly that the House will remedy the injustice which has been done to the Maharaja of Kashmir. We have conclusively shown in these columns that Pertap Singh has been harshly treated by the Foreign office. He has been unjustly held responsible for the misgovernment of his State, while, as a matter of fact, he had, during the short time he enjoyed real power, exerted his best to introduce the necessary reforms in the administration. In conclusion, Sir Richard Temple referred to the Indian National Congress and said:—"With respect to the Congress of India, there was a general desire in the House of Commons to grant representative institutions to India as far as enacting that the members of the Legislative Council, who were now appointed, should be in future elected. If this were all the Congress desired they might obtain their wishes by a temperate and direct representation. But all exaggerated language which was capable of being misunderstood should be avoided. The House would never allow the Indian Government to be placed in a minority in any question of finance or Imperial policy." Sir Richard Temple's statement that there is a general desire in the House of Commons to partially comply with the demand of the Congress for the reform of the Legislative Councils in India will be received with much satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the country. We need hardly say that we fully agree with Sir Richard Temple that in advocating Indian reform we should be scrupulously temperate and avoid all exaggerated language, which is capable of being misunderstood.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE date of Prince Albert Victor's arrival namely Friday, will be observed as a holiday in all public offices under the Government of India as well the Bengal Government. But arrangements will be made in the Bengal public offices and especially in the offices of the Shipping Master and Collector of Customs, for the transaction of urgent business. The admission to the Prinsep's Ghat enclosure will be by tickets for which applications must be sent to the Commissioners of Police to-day. The cards will be issued by post on Wednesday to as many as the enclosure will accommodate. The Foreign Office has published a programme that will be observed on the occasion of the landing. It is expected that His Royal Highness will spend a few days at Barrackpur with the Viceroy during his visit, and will not accompany the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Darjiling. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar will entertain His Royal Highness during the latter's stay in Calcutta.

THE annual Fancy Fair in aid of the Calcutta Charities will be held on the New Year's Day and the 2nd of January at the Zoological Gardens. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne as well as Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley will honor the fair by their presence. The Committee have provided the usual entertainments and trust that a large gathering will reward their labours in the cause of benevolence.

CALCUTTA is being gradually filled with distinguished visitors all of whom we cordially welcome. The Right Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Childers arrived in Calcutta by the mail train on Friday from Bombay. Lord and Lady Cremorne, the Countess of Strathmore, her two daughters, the Ladies Constance and Mildred Lyon, arrive next week.

IT is a rare treat indeed for an Indian audience to hear a really good English speaker and when one chances to be present in our midst all possible honor should be done to him. Such a one is Canon Wilberforce who has been staying in Calcutta for a few days and generally interesting himself in ecclesiastical matters. His sermon in the Old Misson Church last week was listened to by an enraptured congregation and at Allahabad. The Canon is described as a speaker of unusual eloquence and power, and he has the best gifts of an orator, namely, "clearness of utterence, fulness of tone and force of enunciation all coloured up with warm feeling and earnest conviction." An opportunity to hear this gifted orator will be given to the general public of Calcutta on Thursday, when the Canon will deliver a Temperance address at the Town Hall at 5-30 P. M. He is an earnest friend of temperence and not a "mere political agitator." We trust all who have the cause of temperence at heart will muster strong on the occasion.

THE Casket that is to contain the [illegible]oned by address to Prince Albert Victor has been [illegible] by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., and is [illegible]radlaugh as a magnificent specimen of the silversm[illegible]wing day In form it is a large chased cylinder, the [illegible]business of which represent the sacred temple of J[illegible]y North, and it is supported on a large silver [illegible]s draft four imps, in solid silver, which have been resolu[illegible]ly copied from stone carvings in bas-relief [illegible] entrance to the famous temple at Puri. The whole [illegible] is surmounted by a figure in pure gold of the god-

dess Juggodhatri riding her lion, which is of silver. The front of the casket is ornamented by the Royal Arms, and the back, with the arms of the City of Calcutta. The two ends of the cylinder are gold, and the whole is an exquisite specimen of Oriental hand-chasing.

WE see it announced that on the lines of the Madras and Burma Boards, a Sanitary Board has been constituted for Bengal with a view to direct, supervise and control Municipalities, District and Local Boards in the initiation and carrying out of sanitary improvements. The Madras Board will give advice and assistance to District Boards and Municipalities, and to Civil and Military Departments of Government on all matters relating to the public health, such as: (1) selection and laying out new sites for stations and bazaars: (2) preparations of plans and estimates for sanitary works required to improve the health, comfort, and convenience of the people; and (3) examination of any plans for sanitary works which may be submitted for opinion. No work of a sanitary nature estimated to cost Rs. 200 and upwards is to be undertaken or excuted in any District or Municipality unless with the approval of the Sanitary Board. The Engineer member [illegible] sanitarily inspect, while in course of con[illegible]n, any important sanitary works which [illegible]ave been approved, and will report on the [illegible]ty of the work the progress made, and so [illegible]h. Whenever necessary, the Sanitary Com[illegible]ner will accompany him. The functions of [illegible]engal Board will be of a somewhat analogous [illegible]aracter and we wish it success so far. It is [illegible]hat important sanitary schemes to be at all [illegible]ccessful must partake of what may be called [illegible]rovincial character, as isolated endeavours of par[illegible]icular boards and municipalities cannot go any [illegible]great way. But the still more important ques[illegible]tion of ways and means remains yet to be solved, and no Board however well constituted can meet it [illegible]except with Governmental countenance and sup[illegible]port. In a marshy and now matarial country like lower Bengal the drainage system pursued [illegible]is supposed to be a local undertaking if it is [illegible]confined, and Districts, any number of [illegible]Boards taken in together. The Board [illegible]must be [illegible]to work properly will have to attend to [illegible]things and not to petty bickerings with the [illegible]Municipalities and other public bodies under its [illegible]control. Of course with officers like Dr. Gregg at [illegible]the helm all will go on well. But one must not [illegible]complain railing always.

[illegible] Corporators in meeting assembled will to[illegible]decide whether they will contribute to the [illegible]Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund. As repre[illegible]sentatives of the first City of India it is for them [illegible]to give suitable expression to the traditional loyal [illegible]feelings of its inhabitants, particularly when dis[illegible]abilities in this regard have been expressly [illegible]removed by the legislature. It will be remem[illegible]bered that in voting for the address, the Commissioners kept themselves perfectly free and open [illegible]to vote any other suitable sum for the reception [illegible]proper that might afterwards seem necessary. [illegible]The lead in the reception has been voluntarily [illegible]taken by the citizens with a view that the rate-payer's money should not be recklessly wasted which a "Municipal lead" would be sure to mean. [illegible]There was a generous desire to relieve the Municipal [illegible]Funds of undue pressure which has not only [illegible]been not appreciated and acknowledged but perv[illegible]ersely misrepresented in certain quarters. Indivi[illegible]dual members of any society must be content to [illegible]suffer by the results of their own foolish conduct, [illegible]but that does not involve any slight or disrespect [illegible]to the society as a whole. We cannot conceive [illegible]that the element of boorishness may so far pre[illegible]vail in the councils of the Corporation as to [illegible]render the voting of the Prince's reception within [illegible]the realm of possibility.

[illegible]'s LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—[illegible]EQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC [illegible]COUGH. This celebrated Oil has been most exten[illegible]sively and successfully used in the treatment of [illegible]Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid [illegible]secretions and deposits of mucous surfaces of the throat [illegible]and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation [illegible]which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. [illegible]Owing [illegible]Semple, Physician to the Hospital for [illegible]Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have [illegible]long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully, believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil veay useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pint, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*25th December*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Baboo Pran Kumar Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, was in charge of the Kandi sub-division in that district from the afternoon of the 6th November to the forenoon of the 7th December 1889.

Baboo Sashi Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kandi, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for fifteen, days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 1st October last.

Baboo Haripada Ghosh, Khas Tehsildar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

Mr F J Monahan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and to have charge of the Serajgunge sub-division in the district of Pubna.

Mr C H Vowell, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Gya, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Baboo Nowrungi Lal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr Surya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the district of Tipperah.

Mr S J Douglas, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Gya.

Mr C H Bompas, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Midnapore.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Soor, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

Baboo Behari Lal Ghosal, Canoongoe, Oolooberiah, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Sub-Deputy Collector of Burdwan, vice Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Soor, on leave.

Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the district of Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunge sub-division in that district.

Advertisements.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

Reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, K. G., K. P. at Prinsep's Ghat on the afternoon of the 3rd January 1890.

Admission to the enclosed space will be by tickets under the signature of the Commissioner of Police.

Application for tickets should be made by letter on or before Monday the 30th instant. On Wednesday the 1st proximo, tickets will be issued by post to as many applicants as the enclosure will accommodate.

Special accommodation for gentlemen of the Press will be reserved on application.

Regarding the regulation of carriages on the day of the ceremony a notification will be issued hereafter.

J. LAMBERT,
Commissioner of Police.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE,
December, 27th 1889. } 217.

BISSONATH LAW & CO.

By appointment and under the patronage of H. E. the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

CHAMPAGNE.			Per doz. Qts. Rs.	A.
Pommery and Greno	... Nett	...	70	0
Heidseik&Co 's "Dry Monopole"	... Nett	...	65	0
Giesler's XXX	... Nett	...	55	0
Jules Mumm & Co.	... Nett	...	50	0
Ruinart's	... Nett	...	52	0
Theophile Roderer	... Nett	...	45	0
Perrier Jonet & Co.'s Silver Mansseux	... Nett	...	45	0
Ditto first quality	... Nett	...	56	0
Ditto Extra dry	... Nett	...	65	0
Ditto Reserve Cuvee	... Nett	...	65	0
Maxsutaine-Reims, sec. in half pt	... Nett	...	12	0

Pints of the above at Rs. 4 extra per 2 Dozen Case.

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND BURGUNDY.			Pts.		Qts.	
Hinckel and Winckler's Nonpareil Moselle	... Nett	...	48	0	26	0
Hankey Bannister&Co,'s do.	Nett	...	48	0	26	0
Sparkling Burgundy, very choice	... Nett	...	60	0	32	0

BRANDY.			p. doz. Rs.	A.	p. bot. Rs.	A.
Genuine Extra Old Pale Brandy, particularly recommended as the best imported	... nett	...			9	0
Peach Brandy	... nett	...			8	0
Apricot do	... nett	...			9	0
Peg do	... nett	...	24	0		
Do. do in Flask	... nett	...			1	4
Exshaw's No. 1	... nett	...	44	0	3	12
Do. " 2	... nett	...	26	0	2	4
Hankey Bannister and Co.'s Liqueur	... nett	...	70	0	6	0
Hennessey's *	... nett	...	35	8	3	0
Do. * *	... nett	...	38	8	3	4
Do. * * *	... nett	...	42	0	3	8
Do. V. O.	... nett	...	62	0	5	4
Do. S. O.	... nett	...	66	0	5	12
Martell's *	... nett	...	35	8	3	0
Do. * *	... nett	...	38	8	3	4
Do. * * *	... nett	...	42	0	3	8
J. D. H. Mounie & Co.'s Vine Leaf *	... nett	...	32	0	2	12
Do. do. * *	... nett	...	36	0	3	0
Do. do.* * *	... nett	...	37	0	3	6
Beehive Brands	... nett	...	26	0	2	4
Anaconda Brandy, Orange Liqueur	... nett	...			7	0
Ginger Brandy	... nett	...	27	0	2	8

SAINT-RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE,

STRENGTHENING & DIGESTIVE.

This Wine is an invigorating tonic, of most delicious taste, and more efficacious for convalescents and debilitated persons than iron or quinine. It is a sovereign remedy in cases of gastric debility, and anæmia.

Nett Rs. 3 per bottle (Rupees Three.)

GINGER & ORANGE WINE.				
Crabbie's Ginger Wine		...	20	0
Orange Wine		...	26	0

WHISKEY.					
Grenseal	...	... nett	. 27	0	
Crawford	...	... nett	... 26	0	₱ doz.
Vaughan Jones & Co., C.I.G.		nett	... 25	0	"
Glenfalloch	...	... nett	... 24	0	"
Peat Moor	...	.. nett	... 25	0	"
Glen (8 years old)	...	... nett	... 28	0	"
Connie Dundee	...	... nett	... 25	0	"
Montrose	...	... nett	... 24	0	"
Royal Glenlivet (special reserve)		nett	... 27	0	"
Thistle Blend	...	... nett	... 24	0	"
Lorne	...	... nett	... 24	0	"
Do. in Flask	...	.. nett	... 0	10	each.
Cockburn	...	... nett	... 27	0	doz.
Do. Cambell	...	... nett	... 30	0	"
Mountain Dew	...	... nett	... 27	0	"
Lochnagar Royal	...	... nett	... 25	0	"
McGavin's Lightning Brand		nett	... 30	0	"
Finest Old Highland Malt (guaranteed) 5 years old	...		... 30	9	"
Do. do do. 7 years old	...		... 33	0	"
Liqueur	...	...	... 34	0	"
Carlton gold medal	...	nett	... 41	0	"
Hankey Bannister & Co., old choice, clean and delicate	...		... 36	0	"
Kinahan's L. L. (Irish)		nett	... 24	0	"
Jameson's *	do.	...	... 36	0	"
Do. * * *	do.	...	... 40	0	"

10 per cent discount except on articles marked nett.

BISSONATH LAW CO.,
2, LARKIN'S LANE, CALCUTTA. 215

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

THE Executive Committee, empowered in that behalf at the meeting, held at the Rooms of the British Indian Association this day, December 14th, invite public subscriptions for the purpose of giving a fitting Reception and Entertainment to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his approaching visit to Calcutta.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to acknowledge the following subscriptions :—

	Rs.
Amount already advertised ...	47,960
Nawab Sir Khwaja Abdul Ghani, K. C. S. I., and Nawab Ashanoollah Bahadur, of Dacca	5,000
H. H. Maharani Surnomaye, C. I. E., ...	1,000
H. H. The Maharaja of Gidhore ...	1,000
Rai Gunga Pershad Singh Bahadur, of Durbhunga ...	1,000
H. H. the Maharajah of Battiah, in addition to Rs. 2,000 already notified ...	1,000
H. H. the Maharajah of Hutwa ...	1,000
Messrs. King Hamilton & Co. ...	500
Rajah Gobind Lall Roy, of Rungpore ...	500
H. H. the Maharajah of Sonbarsa ...	500
Rajah Ranajit Singh, of Nosheepur ...	300
H. H. the Nawab Shahoonnessa Begum Saheabah ...	300
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H. H. The Maharani of Burdwan ...	200
Rajah Padmanand Singh Bahadur, of Banali	200
Prince Jehan Kudr Bahadur ...	200
Kossim Ariff Saheb ...	200
Small sums ...	151
Baboo Obhoy Charun Gooho ...	150
Baboo Golab Chand Noulakha and son, of Azimgunj ...	150
Messrs. Corb & Co. ...	100
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Kazi Syed Reza Hossein, Khan Bahadur of Patna ...	100
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Baboo Seobuksh Bogla ...	100
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Baboo Rajcoomar Roy ...	100
„ Gopalandra Narain Roy, of Putia ...	100
Hon'ble Justice Pigot ...	100
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Kumar Romonikant Roy, of Chargaon ...	100
Rai Sital Chand Nahar Bahadur & son ...	100
Baboo Bycunto Mohan Ray ...	100
„ Mohendro Nath Bose, Executor, Estate late Rajah Digambar Mitter ...	100
Baboo Kunjo Lall Mullick ...	100
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Calcutta Central Press Co. Ld., ...	100
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Raja Pramatha Bhusan Deb of Naldanga ...	100
Rai Jugadanand Mookerjee Bahadur ...	100
Federico Pehti, Esq., ...	50
Rai Shib Churun Nundy ...	50
Baboo Sham Lall Mullick ...	50
Baboo Bungsee Gopal Nundee ...	50
„ Kali Prosono Ghose ...	50
„ Harihar Mookerjee ...	50
Messrs. T. E. Bevan and Co. ...	50
Baboo Behary Lall Pyne ...	50
K. M. Chatterjee, Esq., ...	50
Prince Fazhloor Mirza ...	50
Prince Mirza Jalal ...	50
Messrs. Robinson, Moorison and Co. ...	50
Baboo Sham Chunder Kerr ...	32
The Venerable Archdeacon Michell ...	25
Baboo Kapoor Chand, Jeweller ...	25
„ Bhupend a Kumar Ray, of Narail ...	25
Dr Lall Madhub Mookerjee ...	25
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During the past seven years, the Medical Journals have given repeated illustrations of the numerous cases of the usefulness, and the remarkable efficacy of Damiana in weakness, impaired sexual powers, sterility, spermatorrhœa, or involuntary loss of seminal fluid, and impotency.

It is the *only safe and powerful* medicine known for prematurely old and weak men, suffering from the effects of Youthful Errors, Early Decay, Lost Manhood, Nervous Dyspepsia Debility, all Brain and Sexual Weaknesses and Exhaustion, in both sexes, whether constitutional or acquired. It promptly checks all weakening losses and drains, arising from any cause. It acts by producing new nervous and brain power; hence it cures also all functional and diseased conditions of the system, depending upon the want or deficiency of vital power, such as Melancholia, Paralysis, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Impotency of Brain and Sexual Organs, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sleeplessness, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Harassing Dreams, Trembling of the Limbs; Kidney, Liver, Lung, Heart, Stomach, and Bladder Complaints, and all Wasting Diseases of the human frame.

As a Mental, Nerve, Brain, and Muscle Tonic, it is the most efficacious medicine known, having an undeniable power of strengthening, improving, refreshing, and restoring weak, lost, or undeveloped memories, thus making study no longer difficult labour and disgust, but a luxury and delight. It is, therefore, invaluable to Students, Professional and business Men, and Brain-workers of every description.

It is also described as a reliable and efficient Tonic for barrenness in females, and other uterine diseases; it has most salutary effects in cases of Ovarian Neuralgia, Painful Tumours, Dysmenhorrœah, &c.

A few doses of this medicine cause all feeling of depression and languor to vanish. The system feels more lively and cheerful, and during its use a great deal of fatigue can be endured, and more work performed, without in the least overtaxing the system.

It is a known fact that the American Indians in their travels always depended upon Coca juice to sustain themselves for days together without having recourse to any other kind of food or refreshment.

Dose—1 dessert-spoonful 3 times a day after food.

Price, Rs, 5 per bottle
Rs. 27 per ½ doze

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From Rs. 9 to Rs. 140.

GENTLEMEN'S FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS.

Fittings arranged to enable them being taken from bag, and forming a stand on dressing-table. These Bags contain all Toilet requisites, and form a most desirable present.

Inches	20	22	24
Rupees	63-8	70	80

The "Tantalus" Spirit Stand.

Nickel-plated, fall down top bar and handle, with side lock, finest English cut-glass decanters, arranged in oak case, with best Nickel mounts.

Two-Pint Bottles	...	Rs. 80	to	105
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Fairy Lights.

This Charming Ornament, suitable for both Dining or Drawing-room, has a very pretty effect when [illegible] all the newest shade of colors, including [illegible] tints.

[illegible]-down [illegible] from Re. 1 to Rs. 25.

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Best Electro-Plated Set of Fish or Fruit Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles.

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EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING

Open 8 to 11-30 P.M.

Admission—8 Annas.

AND

EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 3 TO 6 P. M.

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Except Wednesday & Thursday Afternoons,

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ADMISSION—FREE.

Monthly Tickets can be obtained on application to Manager.

The Rink will be reserved for gentlemen from 7 to 9 A.M., and for Ladies from 10 A.M. to 12 noon, for instruction.

ADMISSION—FREE.

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Latest Patterns of Skates for Sale or on Hire.

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NEW AUSTRIAN STRING BAND

will perform during
Every afternoon and Evening seance.

THOS. H. BABINGTON,
212 *Manager.*

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PARIS 1878.

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ROLLER SKATING RINK,
ON THE MAIDAN,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
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OPEN EVERY EVENING FROM 8-30 TO 11 P. M
Extra Session for the General Public on Saturday
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ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
A Special Session will be held every morning for Ladies only,
[illegible] TO 12-30
To [illegible] in acquiring

The Art of Roller Skating.

A corps of gentlemanly attaches are always in attendance to instruct Ladies.

The Columbia Skating Club will hold a session every evening from 5 to 7-30 P.M.

All old members are eligible. Any one wishing to join the Club will leave their name at the Rink Office.

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Over twenty thousand pairs of Skates are on hand, from which intending purchasers can select suitable Skates of any description. We particularly recommend our "Ball" and "Roller" bearing wheels.

Ladies and gentlemen who purchased skates last season are entitled to the use of the skating surface this season on payment of Rs. 12-8.

Saturday morning 10-30 to 12-30" a Children's matinee will be held. Admission children free, Ladies Eight annas.

General admission	Rs.	1 0
Tuesday and Friday admission (Special Popular night)	„	0 8
Hire of Skates (Steel)	„	0 12
Do. (Wood)	„	0 8

A Full Brass Band will be in attendance every Club and evening Session. 199

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BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES
SOLD IN SCREWED PHIALS
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Have a Large Stock of Fine Cloths, [illegible]tings and Fancy Materials to select from
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The "Harmonino" 4 octs. cash ...		90
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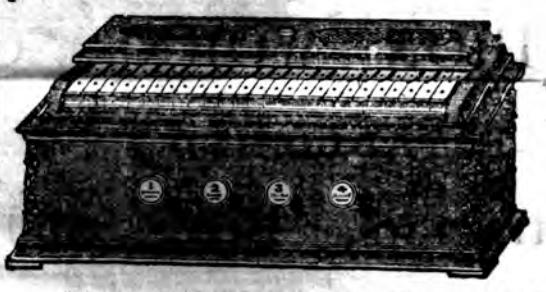

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